*dropped from register*

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places **DRAFT**
## Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property
historic name      Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment I District (North)
other names/site number

## 2. Location      (See Maps, Continuation Sheets 2-1, 2-2, 10-4)
street & number _____   ☐ not for publication
city, town  Brandy Station                         ☐ vicinity
state   Virginia   code   VA   county   Culpeper   code   047   zip code 22714

## 3. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property |
|---|---|---|

Ownership of Property
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 40 | buildings |
| 5 | | sites |
| 5 | 28 | structures |
| 1 | 3 | objects |
| 13 | 71 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
                  N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____1____

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official                              Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official                    Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper                                      Date of Action

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**

Defense/battle site

Defense/military facility

Domestic/single dwellings

Domestic/dependencies

Religious/cemetery

**Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)**

Agricultural/agricultural field

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
**(enter categories from instructions)**

N/A

**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**

foundation _____ N/A _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Brandy Station Battlefield has changed little since June 9, 1863. It is still a verdant countryside of gently rolling hills, beautiful views, and working farms. The terrain has remained almost completely unaltered.

**Contributing Resources: 2 buildings, 5 sites, 5 structures, 1 object, as follows.**

There are two houses in the proposed district which antedate the Civil War. Both of these houses were used as headquarters residences by the Union Army of the Potomac during the winter encampment of 1863-64.

a) The Beauregard house (A) was built around 1840 and was known as the Barbour house (after the family that owned it) at the time of the Civil War. During the Union winter encampment of 1863-64, Beauregard served as the headquarters of Maj. General William H. French, commander of the Third Corps. The estate was originally a plantation, and today is used as a working farm. There are three period outbuildings on the property as well. (Beauregard and its outbuildings are designated by the letter A on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map attached, and count as one contributing building and three contributing structures.)

b) The Farley house (B) dates back to approximately 1790 and is listed on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and also the National Register of Historic Places. Originally the home of Revolutionary War Colonel Champe Carter (who is buried just off the property), Farley was the home of Dr. Robert Welford during the war and was known as Welford. The house served as a Confederate hospital after the Battle of Brandy Station and was the headquarters of Maj. General John Sedgwick, commander of the Sixth Corps, during the Army of the Potomac's winter encampment of 1863-64. Adjacent to the house are the foundations of a period meathouse and a period well. Farley also was a plantation during the Civil War, and today is used as a residence. (One contributing

[x] See continuation sheet

(7-1 through 7-7)

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

| Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) | Period of Significance | Significant Dates |
|---|---|---|
| Military History | 1863-64 | June 9, 1863 |
| | | Winter 1863-64 |

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

J. E. B. Stuart

Architect/Builder

N/A

(See Continuation Sheets 8B-1 through 8B-11)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above

## SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTY

The proposed historic district, Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment I District (North), is significant because it contains the Brandy Station Battlefield, site of the largest cavalry battle ever fought in North America. At Brandy Station, the full Cavalry Corps of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia battled the full Cavalry Corps of the Union Army of the Potomac in what many historians consider to be history's last great cavalry battle. The battle involved many persons significant in American military history. The battle also marked the turning point in the relationship between the Blue horse and the Gray, with the Federals, for the first time in the war, holding their own against their more vaunted rivals. Today, the battlefield appears much the same as it did on June 9, 1863; its rolling hills, beautiful views, and verdant countryside remain as silent guardians of a storied past.

## JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The proposed historic district, Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment I District (North), is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and B. Under Criterion A, the district is eligible for four basic reasons. First, it contains the Brandy Station Battlefield, where the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War (indeed, in North American history) was fought. Second, the battle marked the coming of age of the Army of the Potomac's cavalry, a significant turning point in the war. Third, the battle is viewed by many as history's last great cavalry fight. Fourth, the battlefield six months later, during the winter of 1863-64, was the site of a portion of one of the largest Union encampments of the Civil War.

☒ See continuation sheet

(8-1 through 8-7)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

<u>Bibliography for Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment I
District (North), Criterion A</u>

Beale, G. W., <u>A Lieutenant of Cavalry in Lee's Army</u>, Boston: The
    Gorham Press, 1918.

Catton, Bruce, <u>Glory Road: The Bloody Route from Fredericksburg to
    Gettysburg</u>, Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1952.

Catton, Bruce, <u>Never Call Retreat</u>, Garden City, New York: Doubleday
    and Co., 1965.

Denison, Col. George T., <u>A History of Cavalry from the Earliest
    Times</u>, London: Spotiswood and Co., 1877.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

[x] See continuation sheet
(9-1 through 9-6)
Primary location of additional data:
- [x] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [x] Other Assoc. Pres. Civil War Sites
Specify repository:
Va. Dept. Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 2321

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A [1,8] [2 5, 2 3,2 0] [4, 2 7,0 9,6 ,0]
  Zone  Easting    Northing

B [1,8] [2 5,0 0,0 ,0] [4,2 6 5,9 4,0]
  Zone  Easting    Northing

C [1,8] [2 4, 7 1,4 0] [4, 2 6 ,5 1 2,0]

D [1,8] [2 4 ,6 3 8 ,0] [4,2 7 0 ,4 ,8 0]

E 18/  248200/    4271320/

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

[x] See continuation sheet (10-1)

Boundary Justification

[x] See continuation sheet (10-2, 10-3)

## 11. Form Prepared By Brandy Station Foundation and Assoc. Pres. Civil War Sites

name/title   c/o Tersh Boasberg, Partner, Charles Lord, Jr., and Jamie Dial
organization   Boasberg and Norton    date  August 7, 1989
street & number  1233 20th Street, NW - Suite 501   telephone  (202)-828-9600
city or town    Washington     state   DC    zip code 20036

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___  Page ___1___

building, two contributing sites).

c) St. James Episcopal Church (C) was built in 1842 and stood until Union soldiers destroyed it for building materials for their winter encampment in December, 1863. Some of the Battle of Brandy Station's heaviest fighting took place around St. James Church, and it is believed that there are Confederate soldiers buried in the church graveyard which still exists today. The site was recently the subject of an archaeological dig by representatives of the Smithsonian Institution, and they believe they have identified the remains of a Confederate artilleryman from the Washington (La.) Artillery unit. (One contributing site).

d) There are two abandoned structures (D) on Fleetwood Hill which we believe are dependencies of the original Fleetwood house, Stuart's headquarters during the Battle of Brandy Station but which no longer stands. (Two contributing structures).

e) In the upper northwestern section of the proposed district is the gravesite of Revolutionary War Colonel Champe Carter. A monument marks the site. (One contributing site, one contributing object).

f) Of course, the battlefield, itself, is a contributing resource. (One contributing site).

Non-contributing Resources: 40 buildings, 28 structures, 3 objects, as follows.

There are 22 houses on the property of the proposed district, all of which were built in the twentieth century.

Starting from the northeast portion of the proposed district (directly above Rt. 676) and moving clockwise, there is the Nalle house, which was built around 1900 and is currently being refurbished. There is also a barn and a fallen-in house on the property and two sheds just outside the property. (The Nalle house and outbuildings are designated by the number 1 on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map attached, and count as three non-contributing buildings and two non-contributing structures).

To the east of the Nalle house are the two Button houses (2 & 3). There are four sheds on the property. (Two non-contributing buildings, four non-contributing structures).

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___  Page ___2___

Proceeding down Rt. 676 to the St. James Church Road, there are three houses: the Trailor house (4), the Broyles farmhouse (5), and the Embrey house (6). The Broyles house has two sheds on its property, and the Embrey house has a garage and two large sheds. (Four non-contributing buildings, four non-contributing structures).

Farther south on Rt. 676 and slightly to the west is the Marshall house (7). (One non-contributing building).

Southwest of the Marshall house is the former Spillman house (8). (One non-contributing building).

To the southwest are four houses which straddle an unpaved road that runs perpendicular to Rt. 685. These are the Olinger house (9), the Mitchell residence (10), the new Fleetwood house (11), and the Troilo house (12). On the Olinger property there is a barn, a silo, and two sheds. On the Fleetwood property there is a barn and one shed. On the Troilo property there is a barn, a silo, and a tennis court. (Seven non-contributing buildings, five non-contributing structures, one non-contributing object).

Proceeding southwest along Rt. 685 there is a schoolhouse (13) and four roofed, open-sided structures. (One non-contributing building, four non-contributing structures).

Further southwest along Rt. 685, there is the Austin residence (14) and adjacent garage. (Two non-contributing buildings).

Almost directly north of the Austin residence is a house on the Beauregard property occupied by a Beauregard tenant (15). There is a garage near the house. (Two non-contributing buildings).

On the Beauregard property (A) are two barns, two silos, two large sheds, and a tennis court. (Two non-contributing buildings, four non-contributing structures, one non-contributing object).

Further north are three houses: a house occupied by a Beauregard tenant (16), the William Spillman residence (17), and a house on the Brandy Rock property occupied by a tenant unknown to us (18). There is a barn, a silo, and a shed on the property of the Beauregard tenant, and a garage adjacent to the Spillman residence. (Five non-contributing buildings, two non-contributing structures).

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___ Page ___3___

To the northwest is the Brandy Rock Farm house (19). There are two large sheds on the property. (One non-contributing building, two non-contributing structures).

On the Farley property (B) there is a small house and a swimming pool. (One non-contributing building, one non-contributing object).

Proceeding northeast up Rt. 679 is the K and S house (20). There are two barns and a large shed on the property. (Three non-contributing buildings, one non-contributing structure).

To the northwest of the K and S house are two houses: the first is owned by Scott Stratton and rented by Robert James (21), and the second is the residence of Scott Stratton (22). There are two barns and a garage on Scott Stratton's property. (Five non-contributing buildings).

## Agricultural Pattern

The agricultural pattern of the land comprising the battlefield is substantially the same as it was 126 years ago. There are still a good number of working farms, and, as in 1863, the principal crops are grain, hay, corn, and some beef cattle. The comprehensive plan for Culpeper County designates this land as prime agricultural land because of its rich soil content, and it has been continuously farmed since the battle.

## Forests

The forestal areas also have remained largely the same. First-hand accounts indicate that there were some wood-lots in the district in 1863, and these wood-lots exist today in the same general patterns and location.

## Topography

The contour of the battlefield has changed little since 1863. There has been virtually no grading or bulldozing done, with the exception of the construction of U.S. Routes 15 and 29 on the proposed district's southern border. The key features over which the battle was fought, Fleetwood Hill, the plateau in front of the site of St. James Church, and the Yew Hills (which run between the Green and Farley properties) remain intact (see Significant Terrain

NPS Form 10-800-4
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___ Page ___4___

Features section below). Noted Civil War photographer Alexander Gardner documented Fleetwood Hill--the site of the battle's climax--in a number of photographs, and it appears virtually the same today.

## Fords

a) Beverly's Ford on the Rappahannock River appears the same today as it did 126 years ago. The rock damsites located just above the ford and used to divert the river water into adjoining transportation canals still exist. There is no longer any road access to the ford, but vestiges of the old ford road are clearly visible in the woodline.

b) Welford's Ford on the Hazel River also remains virtually unchanged. The rock damsites located just above the ford still exist, and the ford itself appears much the same as it did in a series of Civil War photographs taken by Matthew Brady.

## Roads

a) Beverly's Ford Road (Rt. 677 from Beverly's Ford to the intersection with Rt. 676) is consistent with the alignment of the original Beverly's Ford Road, even to the bend in the road where Col. B. F. Davis, commanding the Eighth New York Cavalry, was killed at the opening of the battle.

b) Rt. 676 is consistent with the alignment of the old Welford's Mill Road, providing access also to the Thompson, Green, and Cunningham farms.

c) St. James Church Road (which was part of the Colonial-era Winchester Road) no longer exists as an operating road, but the bed of the road is still well-preserved and apparent.

d) Rt. 685 traces the original Carolina Road, which dates back to Colonial times and ran from Pennsylvania to North Carolina.

e) Rt. 663 follows the route of the old Atlanthus Road, to its intersection with Rt. 679.

f) Rt. 679 is consistent with the alignment of the old Welford's Ford Road (also known as Farley Road), to its intersection with the St. James Church Road.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___    Page ___5___

g) U.S. Highway 15 & 29, which forms the southern boundary of the proposed district, is a post-Civil War road and route.

## Railroads

The Southern Railroad, which runs parallel to and just south of U.S. Highway 15 & 29 (and thus is just outside the proposed district), was constructed on the bed of the old Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Built in 1853, the Orange & Alexandria played a key role in much of the Civil War fighting, especially around such railheads as Manassas, Brandy Station, Culpeper, and Orange. The railhead at Brandy Station made possible the huge depot and storage facilities used by the Army of the Potomac during its winter encampment of 1863-64. This facility is well-documented in Civil War photographs.

## Rivers

a) The Rappahannock River, which has been designated as a Commonwealth of Virginia Scenic River, has remained virtually untouched and still looks much the same as it did 126 years ago.

b) The Hazel River, formerly known as the Aestham or Elk River, has maintained its pristine appearance and has changed little since the Civil War.

c) Ruffans Run, which flows roughly parallel to the Hazel River toward its confluence with the Rappahannock, is a significant stream that has remained virtually untouched. Various participants have mentioned Ruffans Run in their first-hand accounts of the battle. Today, this wetlands area is an extensive habitat for wildlife, including geese, ducks, deer, and beavers.

d) Flat Run is a small, meandering stream which extends southeastward, running parallel to and westward of Fleetwood Hill down to its intersection with Rts. 15 & 29. It played no significant part in the battle other than serving as a most welcome source of water to the combatants on that extremely hot and bloody day.

There are a handful of agricultural ponds on Flat Run and Ruffans Run which apparently did not exist at the time of the battle.

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___ Page ___6___

---

### Significant Terrain Features of the Battle

a) The stone wall is located 300 yards east of the Green farm (see map, Continuation Sheet 2-1) and runs in a northeasterly/southwesterly direction. It was the site of intense fighting on the morning of the battle and together with St. James Church and Fleetwood Hill is one of the most important and enduring parts of the battle. While elements of the stone wall were used for later construction of Union huts during the winter of 1863-64, segments of the wall (approximately half of the original height) remain in significant places.

b) There exist upon the military crest of the eastern slopes of the Yew Hills about two dozen rifle-pits which were apparently constructed during the Battle of Brandy Station by Rooney Lee's Brigade.

c) During the late morning phase of the battle, Confederate horse artillery established positions approximately 200 yards west of the stone wall, on Dr. Daniel Green's farm. These positions are intact today.

d) St. James Church played a major role in the battle. The peak of the morning's battle occurred around Confederate defensive positions centered at St. James Church. The plateau stretching 800 yards north of the church was the site of the gallant charge of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. (For a more detailed account of the battle, see Continuation Sheets 8A-1 through 8A-5.)

St. James Church was destroyed later in the war, but the surrounding terrain features remain undisturbed. Within the St. James Church site, for example, are the remnants of a trench presumably dug by Confederates at the time of the battle.

e) Fleetwood Hill was the focus of the afternoon's fighting and is viewed as the most important position on the entire battlefield. South of Rt. 685, on the southern portion of Fleetwood Hill, intense fighting raged around the Fleetwood house as the battle reached its climax. While the old house no longer stands, the area around it (including its outbuildings) has been preserved virtually intact. Only two modern houses have been built there.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___7___   Page ___7___

North of Rt. 685 Fleetwood Hill takes the form of a two-mile-long
ridge. Here there was extensive fighting, and Rooney Lee made his
final charge from this position. Only two houses have been built
on this ridge since the Civil War.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8___ Page ___1___

Under Criterion B, the proposed district is eligible because the battle involved many persons significant in American military history, including, on the Confederate side, J. E. B. Stuart, Wade Hampton, and Rooney Lee, and on the Union side, George Armstrong Custer, Alfred Pleasanton, and John Buford.

We now examine each of these criterion in more detail.

## CRITERION A

### I. The Greatest and Largest Cavalry Battle

All scholars agree that the Battle of Brandy Station was the greatest and most classic cavalry battle of the Civil War.[1][*] Indeed, it was the largest mounted battle in North America.[2] It was the only time during the war that the entire cavalry corps of both armies, whether in the East or West, were engaged in battle against each other. While much of the battle at various points in the day was fought by dismounted troopers, there were also dashing cavalry charges and classic saber-to-saber fighting.

An admiring Union infantry captain at Brandy Station described a saber charge there:

> A sabre charge, with both sides going at top speed, is, perhaps, the most exciting and picturesque combination of force, nerve, and courage that can be imagined. The commanding officers leading in conspicuous advance: the rush, the thunder of horses' hoofs, the rattle of arms and equipments--all mingling with the roar of voices, while the space rapidly lessens between the approaching squadrons. The commanders who were seen, a moment before, splendidly mounted, dashing on at racing speed, turning in the saddle to look back at the tidal wave which they are leading, disappear in a cloud of sabres, clashing and cutting; but the fight is partly obscured by

---

[*] Endnotes begin on page 1 of the Continuation Sheets for Section 8C.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8___     Page ___2___

the rising dust and the mist from the over-heated animals. Riderless horses come, wounded and trembling, out of the melee; others appear, running in fright, carrying dying troopers still sitting their chargers, the head drooping on the breast, the sword-arm hanging lifeless, the blood-stained sabre dangling from the wrist, tossing, swinging, and cutting the poor animal's flanks, goading him on his aimless flight.[3]

A lieutenant in the Confederate cavalry described the hand-to-hand fighting during the charges on Fleetwood Hill:

During these determined charges, the earth shook with the tramp of dashing regiments; from a single point of view nearly 7,000 horsemen contended in battle, forty or more battle flags and guidons fluttered in the air, thousands of flashing sabres gleamed in the sunlight; the rattle of carbines and pistols mingled with the roar of cannon; riderless horses dashed wildly this way and that; armed men wearing the blue and the gray became mixed in promiscuous confusion; the surging ranks swayed up and down the sides of Fleetwood hill, and dense clouds of smoke and dust rose as a curtain to cover the tumultuous and bloody scene.[4]

Briefly summarized, the Confederates had 9,540 cavalrymen on the field, while the Federals had 7,900 troopers and 3,000 infantry. The Confederates suffered 535 casualties while the Union lost 866.[5] It is of particular importance to Virginia, that of the 22 Confederate regiments and battalions involved, no less than 14 were Virginian; namely, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of Fitz Lee's Brigade; the 9th, 10th, 13th, and 15th of W. H. F. Lee's Brigade; and the 6th, 7th, 11th, 16th, and 35Bn of Jones's Brigade.

A more detailed description of the Battle of Brandy Station, written by Clark B. Hall, follows on Continuation Sheets 8A-1 through 8A-5.

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __8__    Page __3__

---

II. <u>Federal Equality</u>

The second point of major significance about the Battle of Brandy Station is that it marked the coming of age of the Army of the Potomac's cavalry.[6]  From the beginning of the war, the Southern cavalry had outmatched their Northern counterparts in horsemanship, generalship, and fighting quality.  As the war progressed, the Union horsemen gained increasing confidence and battle experience while the Confederates could not replace, as easily, either their troopers or their mounts.[7]

At Brandy Station, the Blue horse gave as good as it received.  As J. E. B. Stuart's assistant adjutant-general noted about Brandy Station in his readable account of the war:

> One result of incalculable importance certainly did follow this battle--it made the Federal cavalry.  Up to that time confessedly inferior to the Southern horsemen, they gained on this day that confidence in themselves and in their commanders which enabled them to contest so fiercely the subsequent battlefields of June, July, and October.[8]

Said a Union officer:

> ...a higher value attaches to Brandy Station as affecting the regiment....It was...the first time it had ever tasted...the fruit of victory.  The battle aroused its latent powers, and awoke it...to a new career.  It became self-reliant, and began to comprehend its own possibilities.  It became inspired with an invincible spirit that never again forsook it.  These remarks might be extended...to our cavalry generally.[9]

III. <u>History's Last Great Cavalry Battle</u>

What happened at Brandy Station was more than just the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War or in North America. Although few participants knew it at the time, it may well have been history's last great saber-to-saber cavalry fight.  Since classical times, the man on horseback had been the ultimate fighting weapon.

---

Whether riding in a chariot, wearing a medieval suit of gleaming armor, or clad in the plumage of Napoleon's Imperial Guard, the charge en masse would bring on the battle's decisive moment and fulfill the horseman's purpose.

However, by 1863, the tremendous advances in the range, velocity, and accuracy of the gun--whether pistol, rifle, or artillery--would change this romanticized view of the cavalry. The man on horse, with saber held high, would never be able to live long enough to reach the enemy's defensive position. As the Englishman, George T. Denison, wrote in his classic work on the cavalry:

> Now how different are the conditions of such
> a fight! The dragoons [armed cavalry] can
> place their horses in the rear, and taking up
> a defensive position, can begin to annoy at
> 1,000 paces, to inflict loss at 600,...so that
> the action can be decisively settled before
> the approaching enemy would come within 200
> yards....The much greater breadth of the zone
> of fire, the great increase of the distance at
> which the result is now decided, has
> completely revolutionized the conditions under
> which dragoons fight.[10]

Lessons of the American Civil War were slow to be learned in Europe, especially as they pertained to the aristocratic cavalryman.[11] Yet, by the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870--only five years after the close of the Civil War--the saber-to-saber battle was a thing of the past. Moreover, historians (if not contemporaries) realized that even the long-hallowed cavalry charge against infantry was outmoded. As Michael Howard wrote about the French cavalry charge against the Prussian infantry in the Battle of Froeschwiller on August 6, 1870:

> On this battlefield, as henceforth on all
> others in Western Europe, the only choice
> before horsed cavalry lay between idleness and
> suicide. But the lessons which now seem so
> evident in retrospect the armies of Europe
> were to take fifty years to learn. Only the
> very clear sighted could have seen the triple
> significance of 6 August 1870: the collapse

HPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __8__    Page __5__

of the cavalry; the transformation of the infantry; and the triumph of the gun.[12]

Indeed, even at Brandy Station much of the fighting took place between cavalrymen fighting as dismounted troopers, virtually indistinguishable from (and in the Union case, alongside of) the infantry. As Denison notes:

> At the great cavalry battle at Brandy Station, 9th June, 1863, the line of battle was nearly three miles long, and an eye-witness says, "along the woods which border the Rappahannock, the multitudinous firing of our dismounted sharpshooters sounded like the rattle of musketry in a regular battle".[13]

It was the race for control of Fleetwood Hill that caused both Union and Confederate cavalry to gallop headlong into each other in wild, saber-to-saber (and saber-to-pistol) fighting. Saber charge and countercharge on Fleetwood was mandated not by standard military tactics; but rather by the urgency of capturing and maintaining that dominating ground and by the piecemeal arrival of cavalry units on the field, each of which was immediately flung into battle by its commander. The urgency of the moment and the fluidity of the action precluded the taking and fortification of defensive positions.

Further, when cavalry charged against well-positioned artillery and dismounted troopers as they also did at Brandy Station, the carnage was predictable. The spirited charge of the blue-blooded Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry on the plateau before the Confederate guns at St. James Church was as dashing and glorious as it was futile.

Brandy Station had it all: cavalry vs. infantry, cavalry vs. artillery, and cavalry vs. cavalry, both dismounted and saber-to-saber, charge and countercharge. The world would never see this spectacle again.

## IV. One of the Largest Encampments of the Civil War

"You cannot understand the Army of the Potomac without understanding the winter encampment."[14]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8___ Page ___6___

---

The Union Army spent the winter of 1863-64 camped around the railhead village of Brandy Station, facing the Confederate Army of Robert E. Lee across the Rapidan River. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were in Brandy Station, and the campsites of more than 100,000 of its soldiers stretched in a great arc from the Hazel River in the north to the Rapidan River in the south. As noted below, several houses in the proposed district served as corps headquarters during the encampment, and there were regimental camp sites throughout the district.

This encampment was one of the largest encampments of the war. It was a crucial stage in the maturation of the Army of the Potomac, as the veterans trained, socialized, and tightened the bonds that held them together. New recruits arrived over the winter, and were assimilated into the ranks. The army left camp after five months a strong, tough, unified fighting force. It was at this camp that Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant took command of all the Union armies. He established his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, and his arrival gave the army a new sense of direction; it would never retreat again. But this new commitment demanded a high price. The encampment would be the last home for thousands of Union soldiers. In fact, the Army of the Potomac took sixty-five thousand casualties over the next seven weeks after they broke camp on May 4, 1864.

This encampment was also one of the most photographed events of the war. All the best photographers of the day, including Matthew Brady, T. H. O'Sullivan and Alexander Gardner, spent much of the winter in and around the camps at Brandy Station. Their pioneering work gave birth to modern photo-journalism.

[For a complete discussion of the significance of the winter encampment see <u>Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment II District (South)</u>].

## Headquarters Houses

During the winter of 1863-64, the five infantry corps, and the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, established headquarters at some of the most elegant homes in Culpeper County. Several of these headquarters buildings are in the proposed historic district.

The Second Corps was camped in and around Stevensburg (see Stevensburg site application). The Second Corps headquarters were in the Hansborough House on Hansborough Ridge.[15] The house no longer stands, but we believe that we have identified its location.

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __8__    Page __7__

---

The Third Corps, under Maj. General William H. French, was
headquartered at Beauregard (then known as the Barbour House).[16]
Beauregard stands and is in the proposed district. After returning
from the Mine Run Campaign in early December, 1863, General French
established his headquarters in the Fleetwood House on Fleetwood
Hill. The house no longer stands, but the site of the Fleetwood
House and some of its outbuildings are in the proposed district.

The Sixth Corps headquarters were in the Farley House (then known
as the Welford mansion) near Welford's Ford.[17] This house is in
the proposed district.

Brig. General Judson Kilpatrick's Third Cavalry was camped just
south of Stevensburg, below what is now State Route Three. We
believe that Culpeper County's oldest house, Salubria (located in
the southern part of the proposed district), served as a brigade
headquarters for Kilpatrick's cavalry and had troops camped on its
property.[18] When Brig. General James Wilson replaced Kilpatrick
in April, 1864, he established his headquarters at Salubria. The
Cavalry Corps itself was scattered around the perimeter of the
army's vast encampment, and its units served as the outer picket
line throughout the winter.

The rest of the Army of the Potomac was spread out between Culpeper
and the Rappahannock River. The First Corps winter headquarters
were in the town of Culpeper;[19] the Fifth Corps established its
winter headquarters in the village of Rappahannock Station. The
men of the Fifth Corps were charged with protecting the Orange and
Alexandria Railroad.[20]

## EXHIBIT 8A

### The Battle of Brandy Station

Stealthily approaching the placid Rappahannock River in the dawning silence, a large and purposeful Union cavalry column under Brig. General John Buford poised themselves in the gray shadows for a peremptory rush across Beverly's Ford. Buford's horsemen, as well as a wing of equal strength headed by Brig. General David McMurtrie Gregg then preparing to cross six miles below at Kelly's Ford, had arrived at Culpeper County and were looking for a fight.

Federal cavalry were not to be denied their fight on this day, but as they quietly deployed for action, the Blue horse could scarcely imagine their aggressive movement would produce the most classic and hotly contested cavalry engagement of the Civil War and without question the largest mounted battle fought on the American continent. As Col. B. F. "Grimes" Davis led the Eighth New York Cavalry thundering across Beverly's Ford, the Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, opened with a vengeance, 20,000 troops to be engaged.

Searching for a salient backdrop leading to the important events of June 9, one need not delve further than a month prior when at Chancellorsville in early May, Union forces under Maj. General Joseph Hooker were stunningly defeated by the thoroughly effective flanking movements of General Robert E. Lee. Still nursing his wounds at Fredericksburg, "Fighting Joe" was nervously reviewing, in early June, the discomforting intelligence of a growing Confederate cavalry presence near the city of Culpeper.

General Hooker's scouts were partially correct. Most of the Confederate cavalry were, in fact, in Culpeper County but situated at Brandy Station, not Culpeper. Further, Hooker would have been panic-stricken had he known that in Culpeper, instead, were two corps of Confederate infantry under Longstreet and Ewell preparing themselves to march on June 9 northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Confederate cavalry were positioned at Brandy to screen General Lee's infantry from discovery and to protect the army's flank as it proceeded north across the Blue Ridge.

Blind to the continuing machinations of Lee, and stung by his
Chancellorsville performance, General Hooker was not about to be
further embarrassed by a suspected enemy cavalry raid. He quickly
ordered all of his cavalry and two brigades of infantry, about
11,000 men commanded by Maj. General Alfred Pleasonton, to
"disperse and destroy the rebel force." Therefore, operating with
incomplete intelligence, General Hooker nevertheless made an
entirely correct and fateful decision: Attack!

Accompanying Pleasonton on this stern mission was the cream of the
Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps: Merritt, Custer, Farnsworth,
Wyndham and Kilpatrick were soon to distinguish themselves.
Awaiting amidst unsuspecting and tedious pageantry were equally
venerable luminaries in gray: Hampton, Rooney Lee, "Grumble" Jones,
Munford, Beckham of the horse artillery, and 9,500 troopers all
commanded by the bold cavalier himself, Maj. General J. E. B.
Stuart.

Storming across Beverly's Ford and discovering the enemy in
immediate force confounded General Buford, but his amazement paled
in comparison to the stunned incredulousness of the retreating
Confederates. Just imagine: Yankee cavalry had hunted the vaunted
Southern sabers down and caught them sleeping, literally.
Unbelievable!

Enemy or not, Buford's orders directed him to Brandy Station four
miles to the front where he was to link up with Gregg, and to
Brandy Station he would surely go. Buford's attack was soon to
stall, however, as the gallant Colonel Davis fell to the dirt road
saber in hand, a bullet in his head.

Taking heavy losses but recouping effectively, the Confederates
quickly established a strong position anchored near a little brick
church on a slight ridge above Beverly's Ford Road. Horse
artillery was centered at the church, Hampton's Brigade located
east of the cannon, Jones's to the west of the church and Rooney
Lee's Brigade facing east along the north-south ridge of the Yew
Hills. Lee positioned artillery at Dr. Daniel Green's house and
ordered dismounted troopers to a low stone wall 300 yards beneath
and east of the Green house plateau.

Violent assaults ensued for control of the thick woods across from
the church, men falling in droves as they flailed viciously at each
other in hand-to-hand combat. Disgusted with heavy shelling, the

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry finally emerged in perfect line from the woods pounding directly for the spewing cannon at St. James Church, sabers drawn, guidons flying high in the morning sun.

Several astonished Confederates would later record this assault into the face of their formidable artillery as the most "brilliant and glorious" cavalry charge of the war.   Superlatives aside, many brave men of Pennsylvania never arose again from the broad plain beneath the church.

Continuing his attempts to turn the Confederate left, Buford shifted most of his cavalry to the Cunningham farm where the Blue horse stubbornly assaulted the fearful stone wall below the Green house.   Having a clear terrain advantage, Rooney Lee's line held firm.   Startling developments at the Confederate rear, however, created timely opportunities for General Buford and potential disaster for the Gray horse.

As Buford's emphasis shifted to the Confederate left, General Gregg with his 2,400-man division arrived unmolested in the village of Brandy Station, and all glanced with envy at a low ridge to their front.   This eminence was known then, as now, as Fleetwood Hill, and whoever controlled this elevation would dominate the battlefield.

Alarmed at this second Yankee "ambush," Stuart abandoned his St. James line, dispatching first Jones's then Hampton's brigades back to save the hill and also his recent headquarters camp near the Fleetwood house.   Rooney Lee's position was suddenly less desirable as his right was dangerously unsupported, so he hurriedly pulled back through the Yew Hills toward yet higher ground on Fleetwood. Buford followed, fighting all the way against Lee's rear guard.

Back at the southern end of the 2 1/2-mile long Fleetwood Hill, a ferocious and hostile struggle was underway.   With remarkable concussion, opposing regiments collided about the flanks of the ridge.   As a participant would write, "...thousands of flashing sabres steamed in the sunlight; the rattle of carbines and pistols mingled with the roar of cannon; armed men wearing the blue and the gray became mixed in promiscuous confusion; the surging ranks swayed up and down the sides of Fleetwood Hill and dense clouds of smoke and dust rose as a curtain to cover the tumultuous and bloody scene."

Laconically, Stuart would later write, "The contest for the hill was long and spirited." General Robert E. Lee agreed, as from nearby he witnessed the battle on Fleetwood and praised the gallantry on both sides. After a desperate charge by Wade Hampton, the Confederates finally won the hill and saved their chief's headquarters by the narrowest of margins. A Union division under Col. Alfred Duffie, sent around by Stevensburg and delayed there by two Confederate regiments in a valiant stand, could have made a difference in the fight, but they arrived at Fleetwood too late to be put into action.

Realizing an opportunity on his far left, Stuart now ordered Rooney Lee to counterattack Buford's forces. In this charge, which Major von Borcke later asserted "decided the fate of the day," Rooney Lee went down with a severe wound while the Virginians and North Carolinians slammed on into Buford. During this phase of the battle, Buford received orders to disengage, and he retrograded at his leisure in the coming darkness back across Beverly's Ford.

The day-long Battle of Brandy Station was over; blue and gray bodies lined the slopes of Fleetwood and the Yew Hills and draped thickly across the plateaus before St. James Church and the fateful stone wall. About 1,500 casualties resulted and the opening phase of the Gettysburg Campaign had now begun in earnest with the Army of Northern Virginia leaving for Pennsylvania, and immortality, on June 10, 1863. Some would later write that the beginning of the end of the war was signaled on the fields about Brandy, as the Federal cavalry began their rapid rise to ascendancy over the proud, but ever dwindling Southern cavaliers, as a result of the Battle of Brandy Station.

The green hillocks surrounding Brandy Station today rest calmly and little changed from the momentous day when mighty throngs clashed about the rolling slopes. Underlying the ostensible stillness, however, is a disturbing and profound reality. A large developer has recently purchased several thousand acres on this immense battlefield.

Now falling within commercial ownership is the Union approach route through the Cunningham farm; the area surrounding St. James Church; both sides of the stone wall where so many died; most of the Yew Hills where attack and counterattack took place, and the important slopes of Fleetwood Hill.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8A___  Page _5___

There does not exist today any semblance of official protection for
any of the Brandy Station Battlefield, and development of the most
intrusive variety may soon overwhelm this most important of all
Civil War cavalry battlegrounds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

## CRITERION B

### Biographies of Key Figures at the Battle of Brandy Station and the Winter Camp of 1863-64

I. Union

1. John Buford

John Buford was the half-brother of Union Brig. General Napoleon B. Buford and the cousin of Confederate Brig. General Abraham Buford. He was born on March 4, 1826, and graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1848. He served in the Second Dragoons as an Indian fighter. In 1861, his regiment marched overland to Washington, D.C., and Buford was named captain. During the winter of 1861-1862 Buford was promoted to brigadier general. Maj. General John Pope gave him command of the Reserve Cavalry Brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

In the Maryland Campaign Buford served as Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac under Maj. General George B. McClellan. He also held that position at Fredericksburg, under Maj. General Ambrose E. Burnside. When Maj. General Joseph Hooker reorganized the cavalry, Buford took command of the First Division. He participated in Maj. General George Stoneman's raid to the approaches to Richmond, and was cited for his brave conduct. He led the First Division across Beverly Ford early on June 9, 1863, at the Battle of Brandy Station.

Buford performed well during the Gettysburg Campaign. He is credited with helping to choose the best defensive positions at Gettysburg, and for holding off the advance of Lt. General A. P. Hill's Confederate troops until Union Maj. General John F. Reynolds arrived with the vanguard of the Union infantry.

Buford contracted typhoid during the fall of 1863, and died December 16, 1863, just after he received a promotion to major general.

2. George Armstrong Custer

George Armstrong Custer was born on December 5, 1839, in Harrison County, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in June, 1861, at the bottom of his class.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8B___    Page ___2___

A few days later, he carried dispatches from Lt. General Winfield Scott to Brig. General Irwin McDowell during the Battle of First Manassas. He served on Maj. General George B. McClellan's staff and on Maj. General Alfred Pleasonton's staff until the spring of 1863, distinguishing himself on many occasions.

On June 29, 1863, he became one of the youngest brigadier generals in the Union Army and was given command of the Second Brigade of the Third Cavalry Division, which he led at Gettysburg. In October, 1864, he took command of the Third Cavalry Division and led it during Maj. General Philip Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Custer blocked General Robert E. Lee's line of retreat at Appomattox Station. During the war Custer was breveted for gallantry at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern (where he led the charge in which General J. E. B. Stuart was killed), Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Five Forks. He was made a major general of volunteers one week after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

By the end of the war he was a national hero. In 1866, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the new Seventh Cavalry. In 1874, he led an exploration into the Black Hills, which set off the Sioux and Cheyenne uprising which culminated in the Battle of Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876. At that battle, Custer attacked a vastly superior force without waiting for his support. He and 266 men in his command were killed.

### 3. Ulric Dahlgren

Ulric Dahlgren was born on April 3, 1842, in Neshaminy, Pennsylvania. Dahlgren's father was the well-known U.S. Rear Admiral John Dahlgren. Admiral Dahlgren established and directed the U.S. Navy's ordnance department. Among his many contributions to naval ordnance was the Dahlgren gun, which became a standard weapon for the U.S. Navy in the Civil War.

Ulric Dahlgren entered the war as an officer on Maj. General Franz Sigel's staff. Dahlgren was Sigel's artillery chief at Second Manassas, and later served as an aide to Maj. General Ambrose G. Burnside at Fredericksburg and to Maj. General Joseph Hooker at Chancellorsville. In June, 1863, Dahlgren carried the orders from General Hooker to General Pleasonton which led to the Battle of Brandy Station. Dahlgren stayed with Pleasonton for the battle at Brandy Station, and Pleasonton mentioned him in flattering terms in his report on the battle.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United. States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8B___    Page ___3___

Dahlgren served on Maj. General George G. Meade's staff during the
Battle of Gettysburg.   On July 5, 1863, during the attack on
Hagerstown, Dahlgren lost his right leg below the knee.   He was
still on crutches when Brig. General Judson Kilpatrick organized
his raid on Richmond in the winter of 1863-64.   Dahlgren asked
Kilpatrick for permission to join the raiders.

On March 3, 1864, Dahlgren was given command of a detachment which
had orders to ride ahead of Kilpatrick's column, free Union
prisoners at Belle Island, and attack Richmond from the south.  The
raid was not well planned, and Dahlgren was killed in an ambush by
Maj. General Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry.   Lee's men discovered papers
on Dahlgren's body which ordered him to burn Richmond and kill
President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet.    Southerners were
outraged by the plot, and General Robert E. Lee sent a formal
letter of inquiry to Union General Meade.   It was regarded as one
of the major incidents of the war.

## 4. Elon John Farnsworth

Elon Farnsworth was born in Green Oak, Michigan, on July 30, 1837.
He entered the University of Michigan in 1855.

Soon after the Civil War began, Farnsworth joined the Eighth
Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.   The Eighth Illinois was organized and
originally commanded by his uncle, Congressman John Farnsworth, a
close friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Elon Farnsworth rose rapidly from adjutant to company commander.
His regiment participated in forty engagements up to the spring of
1863, and he fought in almost all of them.

In the spring of 1863, Farnsworth accepted a position on the staff
of Brig. General Alfred Pleasonton.  He attached himself to Judson
Kilpatrick's brigade during the Battle of Brandy Station and was
praised for his performance.    Farnsworth, along with George
Armstrong Custer and Wesley Merritt, made the unprecedented jump
in rank from captain to brigadier general on June 29, 1863.

On the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Brig. General Judson
Kilpatrick ordered Farnsworth to lead a suicidal regimental charge
against the Confederate right flank near Big Round Top. Farnsworth
and one-quarter of his men died in this senseless attack on
fortified positions.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __8B__    Page __4__

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

## 5. David McMurtrie Gregg

A first cousin of Andrew Gregg Curtin, the governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War, and grandson of Congressman and Senator (1791-1813) Andrew Gregg, David Gregg was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, on April 10, 1833. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1855.

In January, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and he earned the rank of brigadier general on November 29, 1862, after capable service on the Peninsula and during the Maryland Campaign under Maj. General George B. McClellan.

Gregg led the Second and Third Divisions of the newly formed Union Cavalry Corps into the Battle of Brandy Station. Gregg again fought Confederate Maj. General J. E. B. Stuart in a sharp cavalry battle on the third day at Gettysburg, when Gregg successfully protected the extreme right flank of the Union forces. Gregg also was commended for his performance leading the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps during Grant's Overland Campaign against Richmond in 1864. For reasons that have never been explained, Gregg abruptly resigned from both the regular and volunteer service on February 3, 1865.

In 1874, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Gregg U.S. consul in Prague, and later (1907) Gregg wrote The Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac in the Gettysburg Campaign. He died in Reading, Pennsylvania, on August 7, 1916.

## 6. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick

Judson Kilpatrick was born in Deckertown, New Jersey, in January, 1836. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1861. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and subsequently promoted to captain in the Fifth New York Cavalry. On June 10, 1861, he became the first Regular Army officer wounded in action, in the skirmish at Big Bethel. Advancing rapidly, he was promoted to brigadier general five days after the Battle of Brandy Station.

Kilpatrick was known to his troops as "kill-cavalry" because of his reckless bravery. Colonel Theodore Lyman of General Meade's staff described Kilpatrick as a "frothy braggart without brains," but he was well regarded as a combat commander.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __8B__  Page __5__

Kilpatrick commanded a division of cavalry during the Gettysburg Campaign and was seriously questioned for ordering a disastrous charge by Farnsworth on the third day at Gettysburg. Perhaps to restore his reputation, he planned a raid on Richmond in the winter of 1864. The raid failed miserably, as noted above.

Later in the war, Kilpatrick commanded a division of cavalry on Maj. General William T. Sherman's drive to Atlanta, in the March to the Sea, and in the Carolinas' Campaign. At the end of the war he resigned his commission to accept the post of minister to Chile. After a failed run for Congress in 1880, he died in Chile in 1881.

## 7. Wesley Merritt

Wesley Merritt was born in New York City, on June 16, 1834. Merritt graduated from the Military Academy in 1860. In February, 1862, Merritt was made aide-de-camp to cavalry chief Brig. General Philip St. George Cooke, and then to his successor, Maj. General George Stoneman. While still a captain, Merritt commanded the Reserve Cavalry Brigade during Stoneman's raid coincident with the Battle of Chancellorsville. Merritt won notice for daring and gallantry at Brandy Station and was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers on June 29, 1863.

Merritt led the Reserve Brigade through the Gettysburg Campaign. He commanded a division at Todd's Tavern and under General Sheridan at Yellow Tavern. In August, 1864, he was given permanent command of the First Cavalry Division of Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah. In 1865, during the Appomattox Campaign, he was second-in-command to Sheridan and held the rank of major general of volunteers. He acted as one of the three Federal commissioners to accept the formal surrender of Lee's Army.

After the war he stayed in the U.S. Army, and became a major general. He served as superintendant of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and later was appointed commander of the Department of the East. In 1898 Merritt commanded the first Philippine Expedition and was briefly the military governor in Manila. When he returned, Merritt served as commander of the Department of the East until his retirement on June 16, 1900. He died at Natural Bridge, Virginia, in 1910.

## 8. Alfred Pleasonton

Pleasonton was born in the District of Columbia on July 7, 1824.
He graduated in 1844 from the U.S. Military Academy and served in
the Mexican War.

Pleasonton was a captain in the Second Cavalry at the outbreak of
the Civil War.  In July, 1862, he was named brigadier general of
volunteers, and he directed a division of the Cavalry Corps in the
Maryland Campaign.  Pleasonton replaced Maj. General George
Stoneman in command of the Cavalry Corps on June 7, 1863, two days
before the Battle of Brandy Station.  Despite a general
dissatisfaction with his leadership at the Battle of Brandy
Station, Pleasonton was named major general on June 22.  Pleasonton
did not particularly distinguish himself during the Gettysburg
Campaign.

When Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant brought Maj. General Philip H.
Sheridan with him from the West to take over the Cavalry Corps of
the Army of the Potomac, Pleasonton was transferred to the
Department of the Missouri.  He never regained his position and
resigned in 1866.  He filled some minor federal posts thereafter,
and died in Washington, D.C., in 1897.

## II. Confederate

## 1. Robert Franklin Beckham

R. F. Beckham was born in Culpeper County on May 6, 1837.  In 1859,
he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy.  He served under Capt.
George G. Meade in Detroit until the start of the Civil War, when
he resigned his commission to join the Confederates.

At the Battle of First Manassas, he was in command of the "Newtown
Battery" under General Joseph E. Johnston.  He was officially
complimented in General Johnston's report.

Beckham succeeded the "gallant Pelham" as commander of Maj. General
J. E. B. Stuart's Horse Artillery.  In the Battle of Brandy
Station, Beckham's horse artillery proved very successful.

In July of 1864, General John Bell Hood recommended Beckham for
promotion to brigadier general and made him Chief of Artillery on

the staff of the Army of Tennessee. At this time, General Braxton Bragg said "many speak of him in the highest terms."

On November 29, 1864, Col. Beckham led an advanced force of General Hood's Army into Franklin, Tennessee. He was struck by a shell and taken to a nearby home where he died on December 5, 1864. He was buried near Columbia, Tennessee.

### 2. Wade Hampton

Wade Hampton was born in Charleston, South Carolina, on March 28, 1818. He graduated from South Carolina College in 1836. He served in both houses of the South Carolina Legislature between 1852-1861. He was one of the largest landowners in the South at the start of the Civil War. At that time, he organized the Hampton Legion, equipped it at his own expense, and became its colonel.

Hampton led his Legion to Virginia in time for the Battle of First Manassas, where he was wounded. He commanded an infantry brigade during the Peninsula Campaign, and he was appointed brigadier general on May 23, 1862. In July, 1862, he took command of a brigade of Stuart's Cavalry Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He fought with Stuart from 1862 until Stuart's death in 1864.

Hampton fought gallantly at Brandy Station and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. Soon after, in August, 1863, he was promoted to major general. Four weeks after Stuart's death, Hampton took command of the Confederate Cavalry Corps. He performed brilliantly around Richmond and Petersburg during the late summer and fall of 1864, as he managed to contain the stronger and better-equipped Union cavalry. In January, 1865, he was ordered to the Carolinas to join General Joseph E. Johnston, and fought there until the end of the war. On February 15, 1865, Hampton was promoted to lieutenant general. He was one of only three civilians with no formal military training to be promoted to that rank in the Confederate service.

In 1876, Hampton was elected governor of South Carolina. He was re-elected governor in 1878, and served as United States Senator from 1879 to 1891. He was commissioner of Pacific Railways from 1893-1899. He died in Columbia, South Carolina, on April 11, 1902.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___8B___    Page ___8___

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

---

**3. William Edmondson "Grumble" Jones**

"Grumble" Jones was born in Washington County, Virginia, on May 9, 1824. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1848 but resigned his commission in 1857 to settle on his estate near Glade Spring Depot, Virginia.

At the start of the Civil War, he organized a company called the "Washington Mounted Rifles." He was elected captain of the company, and led them in the Battle of First Manassas under Col. J. E. B. Stuart. He became colonel of the First and then the Seventh Virginia. Stuart described him as the "best outpost officer" in the cavalry. He distinguished himself at Brandy Station by meeting and delaying the initial Federal charge. He covered the flank and the rear of the Army of Northern Virginia during the march to Gettysburg.

Subsequently, a disagreement with Stuart led to Jones's re-assignment. He was sent to command the Department of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. He organized a brigade and participated in Longstreet's Knoxville Expedition during the autumn of 1863. On June 5, 1864, at the Battle of Piedmont, he was killed while exhorting his men at the front line. The Federal troops recovered his body, and returned it to his friends, who buried him at Glade Spring.

**4. William Henry Fitzhugh "Rooney" Lee**

W. H. F. Lee was the second son of Robert E. Lee, and was called "Rooney" to distinguish him from his first cousin, Maj. General Fitzhugh Lee. "Rooney" Lee was educated at Harvard. He was commissioned into the United States Army in 1857. Two years later he resigned to farm the "White House" plantation on the Pamunkey River.

When the Civil War began, Lee joined the Confederate cavalry, and soon became colonel of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

He was promoted to brigadier general on September 15, 1862, and commanded a brigade at the Battle of Brandy Station. He was badly wounded late in the day as he charged down Fleetwood Hill. His father, Robert E. Lee, arrived at the battle just after he was wounded and watched as he was carried from the field.

While recuperating, he was captured by Federal troops and imprisoned. Lee was not exchanged until March, 1864, but soon after his release he was promoted to major general. He was, at the time, the youngest major general in the Confederate service. He returned to his command in the Cavalry Corps, and was second-in-command of the Corps at Appomattox.

After the war, Lee returned to farming, and also served as a state senator for four years. In 1887 he was elected to Congress, and he held his seat until his death in 1891. He is buried in Lexington, Virginia.

## 5. Thomas Taylor Munford

T. T. Munford was born in 1831 and educated at the Virginia Miliary Institute. He was a planter near Lynchburg until the start of the Civil War.

At that time, he took command of the Thirteenth Infantry, and after the Battle of First Manassas he was appointed colonel of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Munford fought with Maj. General Richard J. Ewell along the Rappahannock. On June 6, 1862, during the Valley Campaign, Munford took command of "Stonewall" Jackson's cavalry when Jackson's famous cavalry leader Turner Ashby was killed. Munford fought through the Manassas and Maryland campaigns and was also at Fredericksburg.

Munford led Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade at the Battle of Brandy Station.

Munford served in the Valley with Lt. General Jubal Early, and then around Petersburg where, on April 1, 1865, Munford faced the Union attack at Five Forks while his fellow officers ate shad well behind the lines. He commanded a division of Confederate cavalry during the retreat to Appomattox. Before Robert E. Lee signed the surrender, Munford and fellow cavalryman Maj. General Thomas Rosser broke through the Union encirclement and rode south to join General Johnston in North Carolina. Munford died in 1918.

## 6. James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart

"Jeb" Stuart was born in Patrick County, Virginia, on February 6, 1833. He was the son-in-law of Union Brig. General Philip St. George Cooke and brother-in-law of Brig. General John Rogers Cooke

of the Confederacy. Stuart graduated from West Point in 1854.

When Virginia left the Union, he took command of the First Virginia
Cavalry, assuming the rank of colonel. He became famous almost
immediately for his exploits in the Shenandoah Valley under General
Joseph E. Johnston.

At the Battle of First Manassas in July, 1961, Stuart fought well,
and was promoted to brigadier general on September 24, 1861.
Before the Seven Days' battles, Lee ordered Stuart to reconnoiter
the Union right flank. He did so in his famous ride around the
Union army.

Stuart took command of the Cavalry Division (later Corps) of the
Army of Northern Virginia on July 25, 1862, when he was promoted
to major general. He held that command until his death. He
performed brilliantly at Second Manassas, Antietam, and
Fredericksburg. Stuart was surprised by the Union cavalry at
Brandy Station, but was able to hold his ground.

Stuart's most controversial maneuver came during the Gettysburg
Campaign, when Lee gave Stuart ambiguous orders, and Stuart again
rode around the Union army. However, he did not arrive at
Gettysburg to take part in the fighting until late in the second
day, and some historians feel that Stuart's absence forced Lee to
fight without proper reconnaissance.

Stuart continued to lead his Corps with distinction until his death
in May of 1864. He is remembered as one of the great cavalry
leaders in American history.

## 7. Elijah Viers White

Elijah White organized and led the famous 35th Battalion of the
Virginia Cavalry. This battalion was known as the Comanches, and
they fought both as regulars with the Army of Northern Virginia
and as partisans and scouts in Loudoun County.

Elijah White was born August 29, 1832, near Poolesville, Maryland.
In 1856, he settled with his wife in Loudoun County, Virginia, near
Conrad's Ferry (now known as White's Ferry).

In June, 1861, White joined the Seventh Virginia Cavalry under
Turner Ashby. At Ball's Bluff, in October of 1861, White fought

---

so well that he was commissioned a captain and authorized to raise an independent command.

In April, 1862, White's command was attached to Maj. General Richard J. Ewell's Division for scouting and courier duty. In October, 1862, White's command was organized and officially brought into the Confederate Army, and White was made a major. In January, 1863, White's Battalion was assigned to Brig. General "Grumble" Jones' brigade of cavalry. The battalion continued to fight as partisans as well, staging raids in Loudoun County and harassing the unionist Loudoun Rangers.

Stuart was impressed by White's performance at Brandy Station. He assigned White's Battalion to Jubal Early's Division for the Gettysburg Campaign. In 1864, the battalion fought with Maj. General Thomas Rosser and the Laurel Brigade. During the retreat to Appomattox, White took over the Laurel Brigade when Brig. General James Dearing was killed.

White became Sheriff of Loudoun County soon after the war, and he died in Leesburg in 1907.

Endnotes to Criterion A, Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment
I District (North)

1. E.G., Bruce Catton, Never Call Retreat, Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, 1965, p. 162; Shelby Foote, The Civil War: A Narrative, 3 vols., New York: Random House, 1958-1974, II, p. 437; James M. McPherson, Battle Cry of Freedom, New York: Oxford University Press, 1988, p. 649.

2. Edward G. Longacre, The Cavalry at Gettysburg: A Tactical Study of Mounted Operations During the Civil War's Pivotal Campaign: 9 June-14 July, 1863, New York: Associated Universities Press, 1986, p. 86.

3. Daniel Oakey, History of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry: Beverly Ford, Boston: George H. Ellis Press, 1884, p. 8.

4. G. W. Beale, A Lieutenant of Cavalry in Lee's Army, Boston: The Gorham Press, 1918, p. 9.

5. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vol. XXVII, Pt. I, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890, pp. 168-170; Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVII, Pt. 2, p. 719.

6. E.G., Bruce Catton, Glory Road: The Bloody Route from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, 1952, p. 244; Stephen Z. Starr, The Union Cavalry in the Civil War, 3 vols., Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1979-1985, I, p. 395; II, p. 506; Foote, II, p. 438.

7. Henry B. McLellan, I Rode with Jeb Stuart: The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J.E.B. Stuart, Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1958, p. 254.

8. McLellan, p. 294.

9. Starr, I, p. 394.

10. George T. Denison, A History of Cavalry from the Earliest Times, London: Spotiswood and Co., 1877, p. 528.

11.   E.G., Jay Luvaas, The Military Legacy of the Civil War--The European Inheritance, 2nd ed., Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1988, pp. 4-5; William McElwee, The Art of War: Waterloo to Mons, Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1974, p. 153; Steven E. Miller, ed., Military Strategy and the Origins of the First World War, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1985, p. 42.

12.   Michael Howard, The Franco Prussian War, New York: Methuen and Co., 1961, p. 119.

13.   George T. Denison, Modern Cavalry: Its Organization, Armament, and Employment in War, London: Spotiswood and Co., 1868, p. 134.

14.    Capt. John G. B. Adams, Reminiscences of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, Boston: Wright and Potter, 1899, p. 85.

15.   Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXIX, pt. II, p. 461.

16.   Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, ed., The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, New York: Fairfax Press, 1983, Plate LXXXVII, Map 3.

17.   E.G., Richard Elliot Winslow III, General John Sedgwick: The Story of a Union Corps Commander, Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1982, p. 124; Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIII, pt. II, p. 786.

18.   E.G., Jennie Thornley Grayson, Germanna: An Historical Novel, Strasburg, Virginia: Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc., 1930, p. 128; Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIII, pt. II, pp. 182-183; The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War.

19.   Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIII, pt. II, pp. 460-461.

20.   Official Records, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIII, pt. II, p. 462.

Bibliography for Criterion A, continued

Denison, Col. George T., <u>Modern Cavalry: Its Organization, Armament, and Employment in War</u>, London: Spotiswood and Co., 1868.

Foote, Shelby, <u>The Civil War: A Narrative</u>, 3 vols., New York: Random House, 1958-1974.

Howard, Michael, <u>The Franco Prussian War</u>, New York: Methuen and Co., 1961.

Longacre, Edward G., <u>The Cavalry at Gettysburg: A Tactical Study of Mounted Operations During the Civil War's Pivotal Campaign: 9 June-14 July, 1863</u>, Associated Universities Press, 1986.

Luvaas, Jay, <u>The Military Legacy of the Civil War--The European Inheritance</u>, 2nd ed., Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press, 1988.

McElwee, William, <u>The Art of War: Waterloo to Mons</u>, Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1974.

McLellan, Henry B., <u>I Rode with Jeb Stuart: The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J.E.B. Stuart</u>, Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1958.

McPherson, James M., <u>Battle Cry of Freedom</u>, New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.

Miller, Steven E., ed., <u>Military Strategy and the Origins of the First World War</u>, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1985.

Oakey, Daniel, <u>History of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry: Beverly Ford</u>, Boston: George H. Ellis Press, 1884.

Starr, Stephen Z., <u>The Union Cavalry in the Civil War</u>, 3 vols., Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1979-1985.

<u>The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies</u>, Series 1, Volume XXIX, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___9___  Page ___2___

---

<u>**Bibliography for Exhibit 8A: The Battle of Brandy Station**</u>

<u>Annals of the War</u>, from <u>Philadelphia Weekly Times</u> articles, Morningside Press, 1988.

<u>Battle of Brandy Station</u>, Culpeper Cavalry Museum, Culpeper, Virginia.

Baylor, George B., <u>Bull Run to Bull Run: Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia</u>, Washington: Zenger Publishing Company, 1983.

Beale, G. W., <u>A Lieutenant of Cavalry in Lee's Army</u>, Boston: The Gorham Press, 1918.

Beale, R. L. T., <u>History of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, in the War Between the States</u>, Richmond, Virginia: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co., 1899.

Blackford, Lt. Col. W. W., <u>War Years with Jeb Stuart</u>, New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1945.

Borcke, Heros von, <u>Die Grosse Reiterschlacht bei Brandy Station, 9 Juni, 1863</u>, Berlin: P. Kittel, 1893.

Carter, Samuel, III, <u>The Last Cavaliers: Confederate and Union Cavalry in the Civil War</u>, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979.

Catton, Bruce, <u>Glory Road: The Bloody Route from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg</u>, Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1952.

Clark, Walter, <u>Histories of the Several Regiments and Battalions from North Carolina, in the Great War 1861-'65</u>, Raleigh, North Carolina: E. M. Uzzell, 1901.

Coddington, Edwin B., <u>The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command</u>, New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1968.

<u>Confederate Veteran</u>, Vols. XIV, XXIII, 1906-1915.

Crowninshield, Benjamin W., <u>A History of the First Regiment of</u> <u>Massachusetts Cavalry Veterans</u>, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., 1891.

Davis, Burke, <u>Jeb Stuart, the Last Cavalier</u>, New York: Rinehart, 1957.

Divine, John E., <u>Thirty-Fifth Battalion Virginia Cavalry</u>, Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, 1985.

Downey, Fairfax D., <u>Clash of Cavalry: The Battle of Brandy</u> <u>Station, June 9, 1863</u>, New York: D. MacKay Co., 1959.

Elder, William L., Jr., <u>Culpeper: A Pictorial History</u>, Virginia Beach, Virginia: Donning, 1976.

Foote, Shelby, <u>The Civil War: A Narrative</u>, 3 vols., New York: Random House, 1958-1974.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, <u>Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command</u>, 3 vols., New York: Macmillan, 1942-1944.

Glazier, Willard, <u>Battles for the Union</u>, Hartford, Connecticut: Dustin, Gilman and Co., 1875.

Hamlin, Percy Gatling, <u>The Making of a Soldier: Letters of General</u> <u>R.B. Ewell</u>, Richmond, Virginia: Whittet and Sheperson, 1935.

<u>Historic Culpeper</u>, Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper Historical Society Inc., 1974.

Hotchkiss, Jedediah, <u>Make Me a Map of the Valley: The Civil War</u> <u>Journal of Stonewall Jackson's Topographer</u>, Archie P. McDonald, ed., Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1973.

Jones, Mary S., <u>Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper</u> <u>County, Virginia</u>, Culpeper, Virginia: Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., 1976.

Kennedy, W.V., <u>Armor</u>, January-February, 1956.

Krick, Robert, <u>9th Virginia Cavalry</u>, Lynchburg, Virginia: H.E. Howard, 1982.

Longacre, Edward G., _Virginia Cavalcade_, Winter, 1976.

McDonald, William Naylor, _A History of the Laurel Brigade: Originally Ashby's Cavalry_, 2nd ed., Arlington, Virginia: Beatty, 1969.

McLellan, Henry B., _I Rode with Jeb Stuart: The Life and Campaigns of Major-General J.E.B. Stuart_, Bloomington, Indiana: University of Indiana Press, 1958.

Meyer, Henry Coddington, _Civil War Experiences Under Bayard, Gregg, Kilpatrick, Custer, Raulston and Newberry_, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

Moore, James, _Kilpatrick and Our Cavalry_, New York: W.J. Widdleton, 1865.

Mosby, John S., _Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign_, New York: Moffat, Yard and Company, 1908.

Myers, Frank M., _The Comanches: A History of White's Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Laurel Brigade, Hampton Div., A.N.V., C.S.A._, Baltimore: Kelly, Piet and Co., 1871.

Neese, George M., _Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery_, New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1911.

Nye, Wilbur Sturdevant, _Here Come the Rebels!_, Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1965.

Opie, John N., _A Rebel Cavalryman with Lee, Stuart and Jackson_, Chicago: W.B. Conkey Company, 1899.

Owen, William Miller, _In Camp and Battle with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans_, Boston: Ticknor and Co., 1885.

Pyne, Henry R., _Ride to War: The History of the First New Jersey Cavalry_, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1961.

Scheel, Eugene M., _Culpeper: A Virginia County's History Through 1920_, Culpeper, Virginia: The Culpeper Historical Society, Inc., 1982.

---

Shoemaker, J.J., Shoemaker's Battery, Memphis, Tennessee: S. C. Toof and Co.

Starr, Stephen Z., The Union Cavalry in the Civil War, 3 vols., Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1979-1985.

Thomason, John W., J.E.B. Stuart, New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1930.

Tobie, Edward P., History of the First Maine Cavalry, Boston: Press of Emery and Hughes, 1887.

Tucker, G., Civil War Times, Dec., 1960.

The War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Vols. XXII, XXVII, XXIX, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___9___  Page ___6___

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

Bibliography for Brandy Station Battlefield and Encampment I
District (North), Criterion B


Boatner, Mark Mayo, The Civil War Encyclopedia, New York: 1959.

Burgess, Milton V., David Gregg: Pennsylvania Cavalryman, State
     College, Pennsylvania: Nittany Valley Offset, 1984.

Cook, John Esten, Wearing of the Grey, pp. 130-140.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, Lee's Lieutenants: A Study in Command,
     3 vols., New York: Macmillan, 1942-1944.

Myers, Captain Frank M., The Comanches: A History of White's
     Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Laurel Brigade, Hampton Div.,
     A.N.V., C.S.A., Baltimore: Kelly, Piet and Co., 1871.

Warner, Ezra J. Generals in Grey, Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana
     State University Press, 1959.

Warner, Ezra J., Generals in Blue, Baton Rouge, Louisiana:
     Louisiana State University Press, 1964.

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number ___10___    Page ___1___

---

### LOCATION OF BRANDY STATION BATTLEFIELD AND ENCAMPMENT I DISTRICT
### (NORTH)

An area of gently rolling land beginning on the north at Welford's Ford on the Hazel River and continuing eastward along the Hazel and Rappahannock rivers to Beverly Ford; thence south along Route 677 to its junction with Route 676; thence south along Route 676 to its junction with Route 685; thence south along a projected line to Route 29; thence west along Route 29 to just outside the village of Brandy Station; thence north along Route 663 to Route 679; thence north on Route 679 to the crest of Fleetwood Hill; thence a projected line along said crest northwest until its intersection with Ruffans Run; thence northeast along Ruffans Run until its intersection with Brandy Rock Farm Road; thence northwest along said road until its turns ninety degrees to the southwest; thence along a projected line northeast back to Welford's Ford on the Hazel River.  All together, the area is approximately 4,400 square acres.  See maps attached (Continuation Sheets 2-1, 2-2, 10-4).  See also U.S. Geological Survey topographic map attached.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries have been chosen because they narrowly contain
the historic Battle of Brandy Station and follow natural
topographic features or man-made visual barriers.

On the northern portion, the Hazel River at Welford's Ford and
the Rappahannock River to Beverly's Ford are the obvious
natural boundaries, and all the principal fighting took place
only after these boundaries were crossed. The eastern boundary
of the site follows Route 677 south from Beverly's Ford which
was the route of advance taken by the Union forces. Although
the area immediately to the east of Route 677 is also historic
(forming the Confederate right flank under General Wade
Hampton), it is also where the Culpeper Municipal Airport is
now located and County plans call for airport expansion to the
east. We respect this decision of the County.

The southern boundary of the site is formed by the four-lane
divided highway, Routes 15 and 29. While the highway, of
course, was not there in 1863, it does run parallel to the
railroad tracks (Southern RR) at this point. The railroad was
present during the battle (Orange and Alexandria RR). Although
some fighting took place on the southern side of the tracks,
the visual barrier of the highway breaks the continuity of the
district and thus, we are including only the area north of the
highway.

The western boundary follows Routes 663 and 679 north and then
such natural features as the crest line of Fleetwood Hill (the
last Confederate defensive position and from where Rooney Lee's
brigade launched its final counterattack), Ruffans Run and then
a jog eastward and a final turn northwestward, back to
Welford's Ford in order to take in the territory embracing
Munford's last minute reinforcement of the Confederates' far
left, sealing their tactical victory.

Great effort has been made to limit the area of historic
significance to the minimum territory necessary to embrace the
cavalry battle and its key sites of Fleetwood Hill, St. James
Church and plateau, the stone wall and Green house artillery
site on the Yew Hills, and the areas around Welford's and
Beverly's Ford as well as the historic buildings of <u>Farley</u>
(later a hospital and during the winter encampment of 1863-64,

# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number __10__   Page __3__

---

the headquarters of Maj. General John Sedgwick, commander of
the Union Sixth Corps) and of <u>Beauregard</u> (where General Robert
E. Lee watched the climax of the battle and during November,
1863 the winter encampment headquarters of Maj. General William
H. French, commander of the Union Third Corps).

Brandy Station Battlefield
and Encampment I District
(North) and II District
(South)
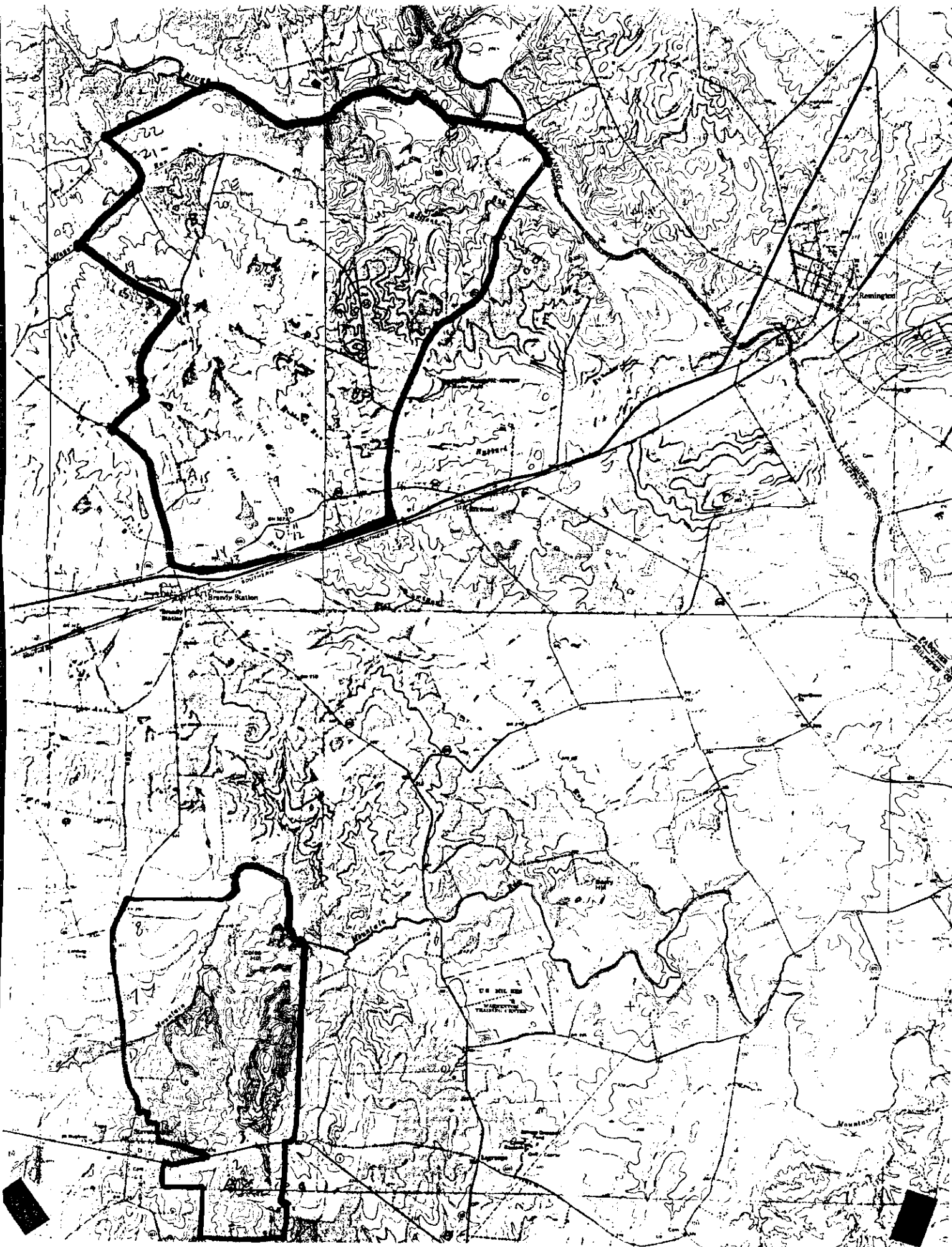
# Brandy Station
## and Vicinity

Roads shown are those used during the Civil Wa
Double lines indicate new roads.   Old roads sti
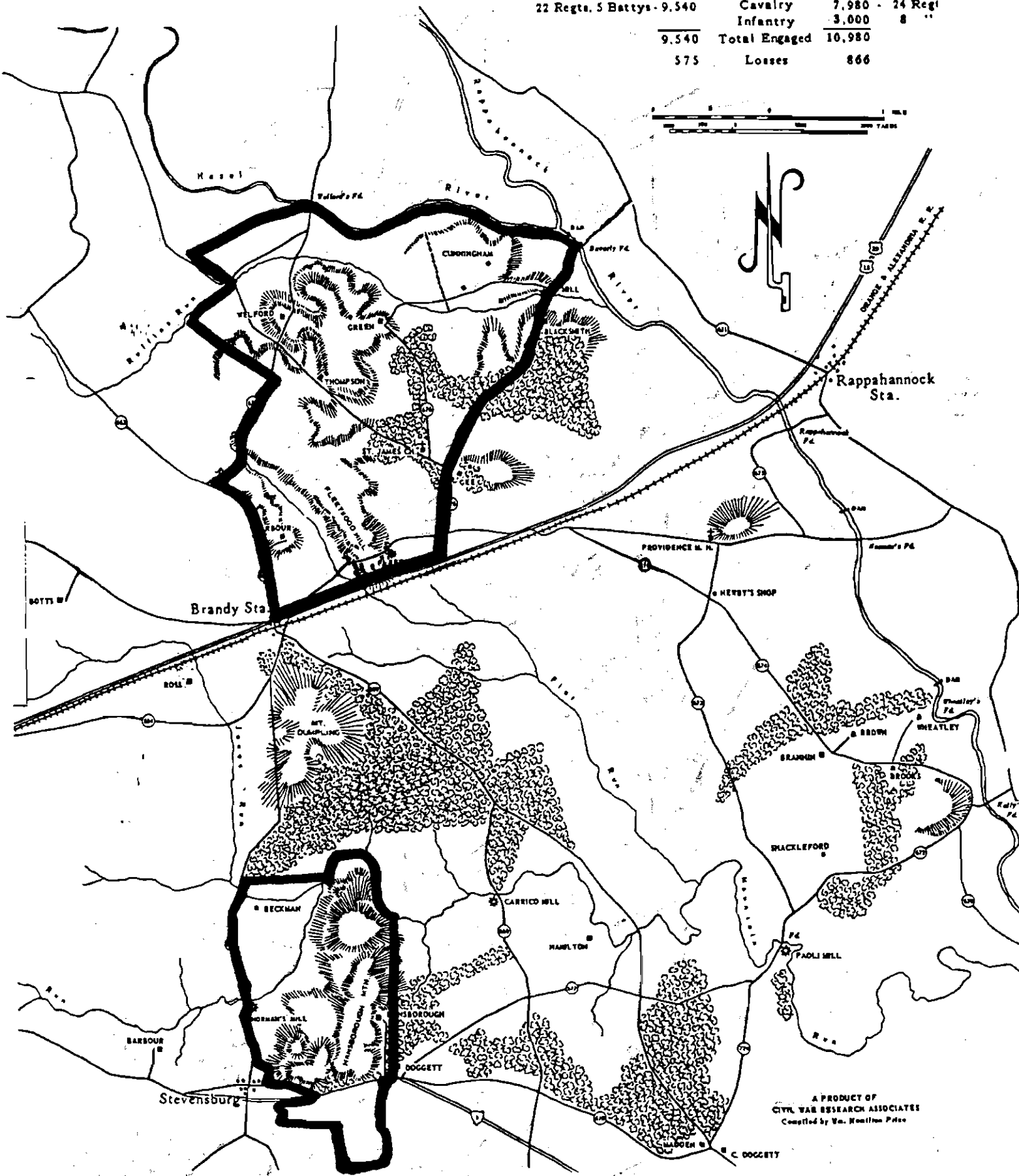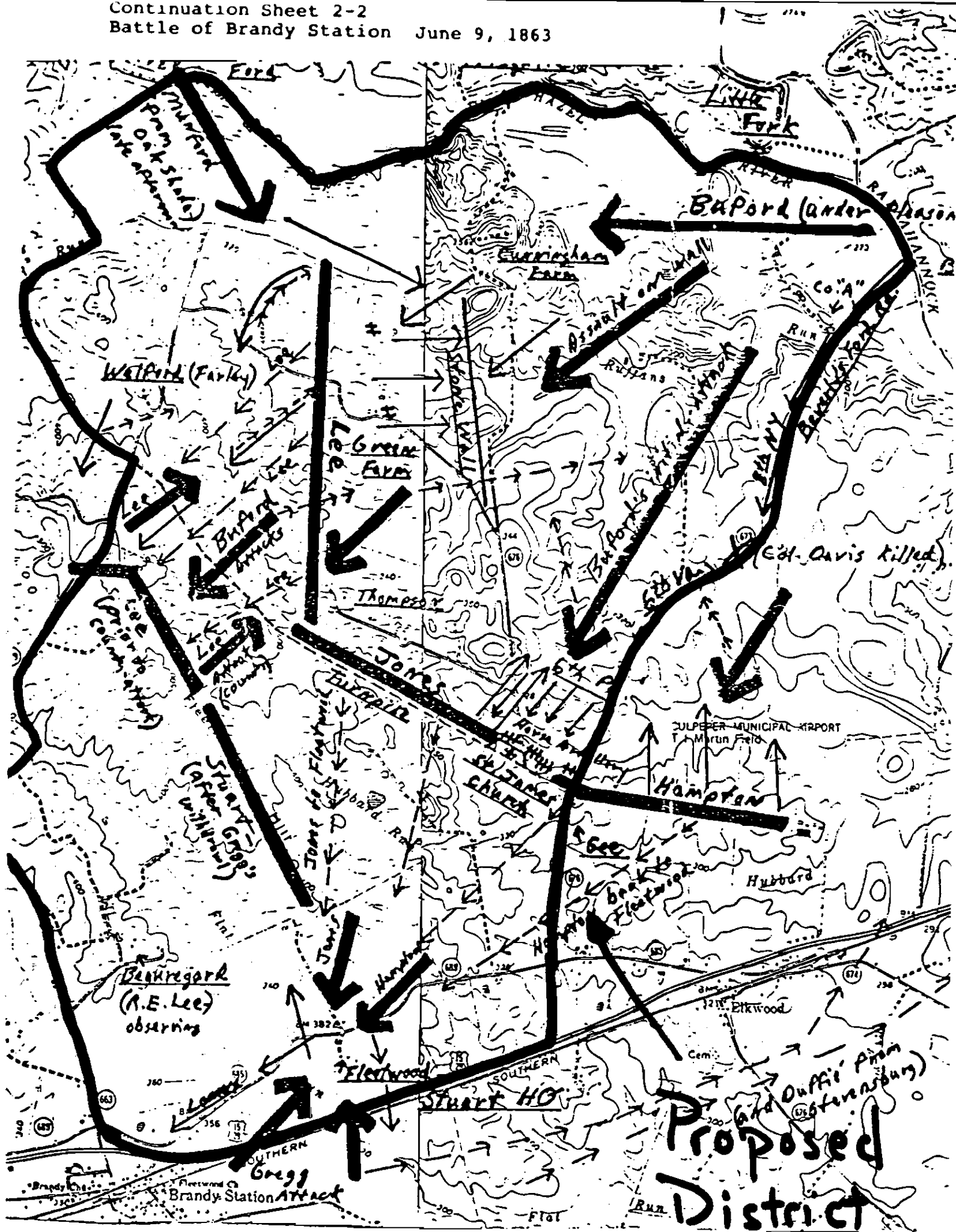in use are marked with State Route numbers.

| Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart | | Brig. Gen. A.M. |
|---|---|---|
| 22 Regts. 5 Battys - 9,540 | Cavalry | 7,980 - 24 Regt |
| | Infantry | 3,000 | 8 " |
| 9,540 | Total Engaged | 10,980 |
| 575 | Losses | 866 |

Ford

Munford
(Duffie's
Oak Shade
last up stream)

Welford (Farley)

Lee - Green Farm

Buford limits

Lee

Lee

Cunningham Barn

Assault on wall

Buford (under Pleasanton)

Co. "A"

Ruffins

Buford's first attack

6th Va.

Col. Davis killed

Stone Wall

Thompson

Jones

Turnpike

Attack (column)

Jones to Fleetwood Hill

St. James Church

CULPEPER MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
Maun Field

Hampton

5th ?

Lee's column to concentration

Stuart (after Gregg withdraws)

Beauregard (R.E. Lee) observing

Jones

Hampton

Back to Fleetwood

Hubbard

Elkwood

Cem

Fleetwood

Stuart HQ

SOUTHERN

(and Duffie from Stevensburg)

Gregg
Brandy Station Attack

Proposed District